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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-4]

THEATRE ROYAL.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

(SATURDAY), MARCH 6TH,

HENRY DALLAS

PRESENTS

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PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1915.

[31]

OREGON PINE.

BORNEO HARDWOOD

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THE CHINA IMPORT AND
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Hongkong, 27th June, 1914

[34]

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[101]

THRILLING BATTLE IN
THE AIROFFICIAL STORY OF ENEMY'S
RAID ON DUNKIRK.

3 OF OUR AIRMEN BEAT 12.

The following descriptive account was
communicated by the Eye-Witnesses present
with General Headquarters.

JANUARY 23RD, 1915.

On Tuesday, the 19th, the chief event was a successful aerial raid carried out by us against Ghent, some twelve miles to the west of Bruges. In spite of very misty weather and a certain amount of wind, our aeroplanes reached their destination about dawn, and flying very low dropped several bombs on certain sheds which formed their objective. Exactly what damage was done it is not possible to state, but it is known to have been considerable. On our right we made some excellent practice with bombs from trench mortars against the German aeroplanes. During the night the enemy posted the same part of our line were busily occupied in hauling water from their trenches.

On Wednesday, on our right, our guns in one place damaged a German redoubt, and in another drove the occupants from a trench. Our mortars also were active, and made good practice against the enemy's saps and trenches and some houses.

ARTILLERY SUCCESSSES.

On Thursday, the 21st, all action was confined to that of the artillery proper, and the short-range ordnance. By the former a German battery was silenced, a single gun was knocked out, and a pumping station was forced to cease work. The trench mortars again did considerable execution against some of the enemy's saps, their effectiveness being much heightened by subsequent shrapnel fire from the field guns.

Friday, the 22nd, was sunny, with some frost and not much wind; in fact, as perfect a day for aviation as can be expected at this time of year; and the Germans took advantage of the weather to make an aerial raid on a large scale against Dunkirk. The details are as follows:—

One of our aeroplanes—a single-seater—was on patrol duty when the observer saw several hostile machines approaching. He at once gave chase to the first hostile machine, and opened fire on it. Meanwhile two other British machines started from the ground. It took them some little time to ascend the height of 6,000 ft. at which the action in the air was proceeding, during which the British machine which had been on patrol had succeeded in driving off with its fire the two leading German machines.

Ten others, however, had come up by the time that the three British machines were all in action. After the Germans had dropped several bombs over the harbour and town, the whole turned and beat towards their lines. Our aeroplanes pursued and brought down one German machine by a bullet through one of its cylinders.

The aeroplane was captured together with its pilot and observer and eight unexploded bombs. The observer was armed with a double-barrelled pistol for firing chain shot. In face of the heavy odds against them, this feat on the part of our aviators was distinctly meritorious. The damage done by the raiders was slight.

ENEMY'S AERIAL TORPEDO.

On some parts of our front it has been noticed that the Germans are firing a new type of high-explosive shell, its visible characteristics being that it detonates with a cloud of thick white smoke. Their mine-warfare, also, occasionally throws a very large bomb or aerial torpedo. It is 2 ft. 9 in. in length, nearly 10 in. in diameter, and, with its bursting charge of about 100 lb. of high explosive, weighs just over 200 lb.

THE ENEMY'S ARTILLERY.

Though much has been said and written about the artillery that is being used against us, some description of it may not be out of place. It consists, like our own, of guns and howitzers.

To take first the class of danger which is most numerous in every field army—the field artillery. The German field gun is a quick-firing piece of 77 millimetres, or 3.03 in. calibre, which is much the same as that of our own 3 in. It fires both common shell and shrapnel. The former is filled with high explosive, which is detonated by either time or percussion fuse. The shrapnel is burst in the same way.

Heavier guns, such as those of 10 and 13 centimetres calibre, though classified as siege artillery, are used by the Germans in the field. The latter is drawn by motor and is transported on and fired from a special carriage. The wheels of this are provided with a "wheel belt," which consists of a series of feet arranged so as to distribute the pressure produced by the shock of discharge.

Of the howitzers, to the employment of which in field warfare the Germans have devoted so much attention, there are several sizes, the smallest being hitherto alone called a field piece. The light field howitzer of 10.5 cm., or 4.13 in., calibre, fires a projectile known as the "Einheitsgeschoss" of universal shell. This is a shell carrying shrapnel, bullets and a high-explosive bursting charge and capable of acting in a dual capacity, either as shrapnel or common shell.

The heavy field howitzer of 15 cm., or 5.9 in., calibre, fires common shell loaded with high explosive. There are also two pieces which are called "mortars," though they are really howitzers. The 21 cm. mortar, of 8.27 in. calibre, fires common shell containing a high explosive charge. The 24 cm. mortar, of 9.45 in. calibre, also fires common shell, but the 28 cm. mortar, of 11.02 in. calibre, is employed not only to bombard fortresses, but in field actions. It fires common shell loaded with high explosive.

In addition to the above there is the new celebrated Krupp siege howitzer of 42 cm., or 16.54 in., calibre. This fires a common shell loaded with high explosive and has a considerably greater range than the 28 cm. mortar.

The nicknames bestowed on the various projectiles by our soldiers have not been allotted scientifically nor on any definite system, and it is not exactly clear to which they apply. For instance, the shells of the 8.27 in. and 11 in. howitzers are

indiscriminately termed "Jack Johnsons," "Black Hitties," and "Portmanteaus." But it is without doubt the "Einheitsgeschoss" of the 4.13 in. light howitzer burst by time fuse that goes by the name of the "Woolly Bear."

The essential difference between shrapnel and common shell is that the former contains a number of round bullets or balls, and the latter does not. Both types have bursting charges, shrapnel either of powder or high explosive, and common shell of high explosive. In the employment of shrapnel, which is most effective against troops in the open, the object is to burst the shell by time fuse above and in front of the target. The balls are then shot forward in a shower over the troops attacked.

Common shell is employed for the destruction of buildings or cover, and is usually detonated by percussion fuse or impact with the target.

JUBILANT GERMANY.

BOASTS ABOUT THE "TERROR"
FROM THE SKIES.

The joy of Germans over the result of the airship raids is increased by the promises of the German Press as to the future. Yarmouth, described by the *Hamburger Nachrichten* as a naval base, "may have been the first to receive a 'visiting card,' but it will not be the last. The *Local-Anzeiger* summarises the objects of future Zeppelin raids as follows:—

The English harbours which are a necessity for the further existence of English trade, the merchant ships which lie in these harbours, and by import or export further the possibilities of existence for this land, and thereby make it able to fight and trade, will be smitten by our airships with the object of destroying English trade just as England strikes the bases of our merchandise upon the highways of the sea.

The stores, and not only the military stores, but also those which serve commercial purposes, must be treated in exactly the same way as the English would treat similar German stores if they could come high them with their ships. Transport vessels, which could convey English troops to the Continent, must under no circumstances be immune. Quays from which these troops could be embarked are among the things that do us hurt. Railways whereby these troops could be conveyed must be destroyed.

"Terror from the skies."

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a venomous article in the full spirit of German frightfulness:—

"England employs every weapon in her hands against us; she tries even to bring us to our knees by starving our women and children; therefore we, on our side, will not allow to our weapons which German inventiveness has put into our hands. We will drop the Terror from the Skies upon England as often and in as great quantity as we can. We will lie in wait upon her coasts with our submarines and fire our torpedoes at every mark which appears to us to serve the purpose of weakening England. And perhaps we will land German soldiers on English soil in order that the nation may learn face to face the nature of this war that is the most practical method of shortening the war, and therefore also in the end the most humane."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* sketches the incidents of the raid with peculiar gusto. It takes especial pleasure in recording the visitation of Sandringham.

"On the way to King's Lynn, Sandringham, the present residence of King George, was not overlooked. Bombs fell also in the neighbourhood of Sandringham, and with loud crash notified the King of England that the Germans are not far off. Our Zeppelins have shown that they could and the hidden Royal residence. In any case, they did not intend to hit it, and only have audible indication of their presence in the immediate neighbourhood."

The *Frankfurt Gazette*, which vies with the *Cologne* neighbour in hate-making, discovers that the Zeppelins are "a fifth threat" to England, but they are neither the last nor the first:—

"Mr. Winston Churchill spoke recently of the four sea-dangers which threatened England. On the night of January 19th a new fifth danger was brought plainly before English eyes. We see in the Zeppelin raid a gigantic demonstration and a promise of great events in the future. We have shown that we can come when we will."

"FRANC-TIREURS."

The monotony of the German jubilation over the Zeppelin raid is broken by the ingenious Count Reventlow in an article in which he calls "English franc-tireur attacks" on German airships. The following extracts are quoted by the *Times*:—

"It is an established fact that when our airships were in order to fly to the fortified place of Great Yarmouth, merely flying over other places or cities, they were shot at from these places. It may be assumed with certainty that these shots, which were aimed at the airships from below, hit them, and possibly they wounded or even killed occupants of the airships. This involves an English franc-tireur attack, ruthlessly carried out in defiance of International Law and in the darkness of the night, upon the German airships, which, without the smallest hostile action, wanted to fly away over these places. ... The airship is a recognised weapon of war, and yet people in England seem to demand that it shall regard itself as fair game for the murders performed by a fanatical civil population, and shall not have the right to defend itself. This view is purely English, but we can assure the English that it is a view which is not shared in Germany. Our airships will continue to defend themselves against franc-tireur attacks even when they are flying over the sacred soil of England. For six months past we have been accustomed to breaches of International Law by Great Britain, and we are not surprised at this new breach. It must, however, be noted down as the breach of law that it is, and as a precedent which might perhaps in future have a real and actual importance. The German airships to-morrow no less than to-day will claim for themselves the right of defence."

THE RUBBER POSITION.

The embargo on the exportation of rubber from British possessions has now been removed, subject to certain restrictions; and the prospects of the plantation rubber industry are thereby considerably improved. The interdiction, for the time being, paralysed the South Indian, Ceylon, and Straits rubber trades, but the rubber planters and merchants, like the majority of those engaged in the tea trade, realising the great issue at stake, supported the Home Government loyally. This, in fact, has been the attitude of the rubber trade throughout. As Mr. Lampard, the well-known rubber authority, pointed out at a recent meeting of the United Berang (Sumatra) Rubber Plantations, Limited, rubber planters realised that it was in the interests of the State that rubber should be excluded from a certain zone. The rubber plantation industry, and also the shareholders interested in the rubber plantation industry were aware of the reason and were prepared to bear with fortitude any consequences which this policy enabled. It embraced, of course, certain zones which ought not to be necessary, merely because a certain number of individuals, tempted no doubt by possible profits had shipped rubber from neutral countries to the area from which we desire it to be excluded. By doing this the interests of the many genuine importers for home consumption were for a time penalised by the cupidity of the few. This has been a great hardship to American manufacturers, to whom a steady supply of crude rubber is of vital importance. But the remedy was largely in their own hands. The Government desired to avoid all dislocation of trade between ourselves and neutrals, and certainly did not want to penalise a young British industry such as the plantation rubber industry for the benefit of the wild rubber industry in South America. It is necessary, however, to achieve as far as possible the exclusion of rubber from a particular zone, and whatever sacrifice this may entail rubber planters must bear patiently and willingly. It is equally distasteful to inflict regulations which hamper the trade of America in rubber or anything else, and it is most satisfactory that an arrangement has now been reached, whereby, without peril to British interests, the American rubber supply will be secured.

Discussing the general effects of the war on the plantation rubber situation, it is satisfactory to find that Mr. Lampard, on the whole, takes a satisfactory view of the future, holding that this deplorable conflict has not damaged the industry so much as one might have expected. In Central Europe a large consuming market has certainly, for the time being, been shut down, but the increasing demand from other markets is sufficient to absorb all the supplies coming forward, and now that the prohibition is removed there will be quite a prosperous outlook and a strong market. For the first time in the history of the world the vital importance of rubber in the conduct of warlike operations has been demonstrated, which shows the value of the article. The removal of great numbers of horses previously employed in the transport work of British towns and cities has very much accelerated the movement that was gradually taking place in the substitution of mechanical traction in preference to horse traction. People who were hesitating about making the change have been forced by the withdrawal of their horses to employ mechanical traction, and it is certain now that they will never go back to the antiquated form of transport by horse traffic. This change will be good for the health of British cities and towns, and, incidentally, it will also be good for the rubber industry.

With regard to the future, it is of course possible to estimate the output of plantation rubber much more closely than the selling price. The output for 1915 may approximately run to 85,000 tons. For the past year it is roughly about 70,000 tons. Taking the last three years, the imports into the United Kingdom for the first eleven months of each year have been 49,881 tons for 1913, 54,451 tons for 1914, and 59,878 tons for 1914. The past year accordingly showed a reduction in imports as compared with the previous year. The exports are very encouraging. This is borne out by the fact that, in spite of all the dislocation, there has been no difficulty at all about the realisation of rubber. From this it will be seen that the future outlook of the plantation industry is by no means a gloomy one. If planters are able to avoid the danger of over-production, there will, with the greatly increased demand, be a very strong market for plantation rubber, after the war is over.—*Commerce*.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL
TRAVELLERS AND ENGLAND.

The United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association, which conferred honorary membership on all overseas delegates to its conference held in Edinburgh in 1911, has received a printed notice signed by officials of the German Commercial Travellers' Organization. They say that they resign their honorary Association and will return their official membership of the United Kingdom badges. They proceed:—

"The reason that this has not been done before is that the undersigned had the opinion that after the declaration of peace commercial relations between Germany and Great Britain would be resumed, and it would thus be out of place to break off good relations with old colleagues, but the action of England against Germany in business matters has reached such a degree of hatred and low action as has never before been known under any conditions of warfare amongst cultured nations; so that it is evident the idea is not only to destroy German commerce, but the German nation entirely. Further, the robbing of German property and the bad treatment of German prisoners in England show England to be on such a low station of civilization that it will be many years before friendly relations can be resumed. It is therefore below our dignity and honour to wear an English badge."

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Hongkong.
University of Hongkong.
Hongkong Welcomes.
Hongkong Wedding.
Correspondence:
Germany in Hongkong.
Leading Articles:
Myopia.
The Conservancy of the West River.
Japan and Shantung.
Railway Schemes for China.
The Powers' Interests in China.
Random Reflections.
Action of Portuguese Army Officers.
Chinese Telegrams.
China and the War.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.
Local Sport.
Japan New Naval Dock.
Canada's "Eye-Witness."
Japan's Demands on China.
Prince of Wales' Fund.
Garments for the Troops.
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Deportation of Yokohama Residents.
Macao Notes.
Honouring the Virtuous.
Notes from Peking.
Swearing by Camphor.
Railway Work in South China.
Mining Enterprise in China.
Effect of the War in China.
Political Unrest in China.
Japanese Aid for Our Wounded.
Japanese Aid in the Pacific.
Japan's Customs Tariff.
The Chinese Native Customs.
Shipping Notes.
Day of the Tramp Steamer.
Captured Cables.
Movement of Ships.
Important Notification to Shipmasters.
Tiger Hunting in South Korea.
The Situation in China.
German Ships Captured at Port Said.
The New German Minister to Peking.
Far Eastern Gold in America.
New Portuguese Cabinet.
Father Gabriel's Sacerdotal Jubilee.
The Water Police of Kwangtung Province.
Hongkong Naval Yard.
Sale of Race Ponies.
The Emperor of Japan.
Company Meetings:
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Hongkong, 6th March, 1915.

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Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [103]

FRENCH LESSONS
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15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.
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NEW CARTRIDGES.

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SMOKELESS POWDER AND CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to ESSG, at \$5.97 and \$7.50 per 100. **SPORTING REQUISITES** and **AIR GUNS** in Variety.
Inspection invited.
W. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [93]

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STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS and **COMPRADORES,**
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Telephone No. 1230.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

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Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [94]

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated 5th March state:

Our last circular was dated the 25th ult. During the interval a fair business has been transacted in local stocks, and the market generally closes firm. In London descriptions a small business only has been done, and quotations at the close are not materially changed. Bar Silver is quoted to-day at 23½d., Sterling Exchange at 1/3½ T.T., Shanghai T.T. at 78, and Singapore T.T. 76.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have again been sold at \$900 and close steady. **MARINE INSURANCES.**—Cantons have advanced to a buying quotation of \$37½ without sale. Unions have receded from the highest point touched, and close quiet at \$830. There are buyers of North Chinas at Tls. 100, and of Yangtszes at \$230 with ex. 73.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas continue on offer at \$180 and Hongkongs in request at \$395, but no business is reported.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao are easier at a selling quotation of \$23 after sales at this rate and \$23½. China and Manila have been booked at \$6½ and \$6¼, and can probably be placed at the latter rate. Douglases continue on offer at \$29, and Star Ferries at \$38. Indos have been booked at \$75, \$76, and \$77, and close with probable buyers at \$77. **REFINERIES.**—China Sugars are somewhat firmer on the period under review and after sales at \$108, \$108½, \$109 and \$111 close with buyers at \$110, and probable sellers at \$111. Luzons are quiet and without change at \$19 nominal.

MINING.—Kallans are quiet but steady at 32½. Raubs have been booked at \$3½, and are now quoted \$3½ buyers. Irons have been sold at 25/6 and more are wanted.

OILS.—Shell Transporters are unchanged but steady at 87/6, and Ural Caspians quiet at a nominal quotation of 27/6. British Burmahs are quoted 31/9 (middle) with no share, obtainable from London under 4/3. Langkats are slightly easier at a buying quotation of Tls. 39 and no local business is reported.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GROUNDINGS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks close steady with sales at \$57. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are wanted at \$65½ ex the dividend of \$34 per share due to-day, and a slightly higher rate would probably be paid. Shanghai Docks close with a nominal quotation of Tls. 52, and Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 92½.

LANDS, HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been booked at \$110 and Humphreys Estates at \$61, the closing quotation for the latter being \$61 buyers. Hongkong Hotels are easier at a nominal quotation of \$120. Central Estates are quiet at \$95, Kowloon Lands at \$41 and West Points at \$88½, all without business to report.

COTTON, MILLS.—Ewos are in request at Tls. 136½, Kung Yike at Tls. 12½, Lau Kung Mows at Tls. 26, and Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 89, the latter after sales at Tls. 88½ and Tls. 89. Hongkongs can be placed at \$6½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos are wanted at \$104, China Providents at \$71 ex the dividend of 70 cents per share for 1914 paid on the 27th ult. Ropes at \$26, and Watsons at \$63. Hongkong Trams have been booked at \$5.20 and more are wanted. There are sellers of Cements at \$5.40, China Lights at \$4, Dairy Farms at \$35, Steam Laundries at \$4 and Powells at \$5½. Electricies are quoted at \$42 nominal and less at \$100 nominal with no business to report during the interval. **MEXICO.**—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., ordinary annual meeting on the 24th inst., transfer books closed from the 11th to 24th inst. inclusive. Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 14th inst., transfer books closed from the 11th to 24th inst. inclusive. China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., ordinary annual meeting on the 24th inst., transfer books closed from the 12th to 24th inst. inclusive. Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., ordinary annual meeting on the 18th inst.

FOUR GERMAN SHIPS.

[BY R. V. W. REES.]

Four German ships sailed out to sea—
Ho, bullies, heave a paw!
With turrets clear and tompons free
And shotted guns and all;
With a shell for Poll and a shell for Jane
And a shell for the kids at play,
Which isn't the game for you and me,
But is the German way.

Four German ships turned tail again—
Ho, bullies, heave a paw!
When they found they had to fight with men,
Which wasn't their game at all;
With a shell for church and a shell for school
And a shell for anyone,
But never a shell for an English ship
When there's room to cut and run.

Four German ships set out to fight—
Ho, bullies, heave a paw!
And they chose the dark, for they hate the light,
Which isn't strange at all;
With a shell for maid and a shell for age,
And a shell for the baby's bed,
But never a shell to stop our way
When we crossed their bows with lead.

One German ship is down below—
Ho, bullies, heave a paw!
And we drummed the rest over we lot them go,
For they raced us after all;
With a shell for this and a shell for that
And a shell for the kids at play,
But never a shell to hold us back—
That isn't the German way.

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Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund, A. & P. M. (7th Sub.)	50.00
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Mr. A. P. Nobis	5.00
Mr. E. V. H. James	5.00
Mr. Lewis Gay	5.00
Mr. F. W. Stapleton	5.00
Mr. J. R. Capell	5.00
Mr. F. Rapp	5.00
Mr. A. W. Gibb	2.50
Collected by Miss Square:	
Miss B. Walker	3.00
Mr. E. W. White	5.00
Mr. T. W. Loughlin	5.00
Miss Square	10.00
Mr. F. T. Chapple	5.00
Mr. C. Martin	5.00
Mr. F. J. Gellion	5.00
Miss N. Vassons	1.50
Dr. C. Forsyth	15.00
Mr. F. A. Macintosh	5.00
Mr. E. Maurice	10.00
Mr. H. Overy	5.00
Collected by G. T. Lloyd Esq.:	
Mr. A. J. Walters	5.00
Mr. H. Stainfield	5.00
Mr. R. H. Hamson	5.00
Mr. A. Co-deiro	3.00
Mr. J. Alcock	3.00
Mr. A. J. Lindberg	2.00
Mr. D. Brath	2.00
Fr. J. M. Xavier	5.00
Mr. E. James	3.00
Mr. C. E. Warren	2.00
Mrs. C. E. Warren	2.00
Mr. J. Olson Sr.	1.00
Mr. C. W. Olson	1.00
Collected by Mr. H. Murray Bain:	
Mr. H. Murray Bain	15.00
Mr. W. S. Bateock	5.00
Mr. W. A. Donaldson	15.00
Mr. J. H. Seth	15.00
Mr. W. F. Knapton	3.00
Mr. E. Seth	5.00
Mr. G. Harper	5.00
Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey: Staff of Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	75.00
Herbert Goffe, Esq., C.M.G. (9th Sub.)	50.00
Capt. S. C. H. Wilde	10.00
Mr. H. L. Griffiths	10.00
Mr. C. G. Fry	10.00
Mr. E. F. Lyle	7.50
Mr. F. Bevington	19.00
Inspector Sims	3.00
Mr. A. H. Roberts	5.00
Mr. C. B. Bayers (Jan. and Feb. Subs.)	10.00
Mr. P. W. A. Wilkie	2.00
Mr. J. M. Gordon	5.00
Mr. J. S. Stalker	5.00
Mr. F. G. Herdridge	4.00
Mr. D. E. Clark	6.00
Mr. H. P. Thomas	10.00
Mr. H. F. Hickman	5.00
Mr. N. F. Bailton	1.00
Miss Baylis	5.00
Mr. F. A. Coleman	3.00
Mr. W. McKay	3.00
Mr. W. F. Hast	3.00
Mr. A. E. Harvey	3.00
Mr. and Mrs. McGrann	2.00
A. J. C.	3.00
L. S.	3.10
Less difference in exchange	4.10
Expense Accounts Dept. Naval Yard	28.00
Poultry Dealers' Guild	100.00
	5,639.67
Less discount on sub-coins	95.73
	5,543.92
Already acknowledged Lists 1/21.	233,398.52
Monthly Subscriptions	2,911.75
Already acknowledged Lists 1/21.	29,499.23
	241,653.72
Remitted to London on 22nd Dec. 1914, £17,000 at 1/9 5/16.	191,436.95
Balance in hand	\$ 30,216.77
	N. J. Evans, Hon. Treasurer.
	Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE.

BREAKS THE RECORD.	
Foreign trade of the United States from January 2nd to January 30th through thirteen principal custom ports, which handled approximately 98 per cent. of the nation's export and import business, netted a balance in favour of the United States of \$131,133,888, exceeding all records for any one month.	
The total exports for the four weeks, January 2nd to January 30th, was \$238,074,096, or an average of \$59,643,523 per week. The imports were \$107,440,208 or an average of \$26,860,052 a week.	
Officials of the Department of Commerce said these figures represented only telegraphic returns from the principal custom ports, and that when complete reports were received from throughout the service the volume of business transacted in January would show a material increase—about 14 per cent.—over the present figures.	
Of the four weeks mentioned, the last ended January 30th produced a favourable balance of \$39,501,535. According to the department's records, this shows the largest excess of exports over imports for any similar period for more than ten years. Exports for the last week of January totalled \$63,968,139 and imports \$27,766,604.	
A GERMAN CRITIC OF THE TURKS.	
The organ of the Northern Swiss Old Catholics, <i>Der Katholik</i> , publishes extracts from a book written by Dr. Ludwig Schneller, son of the founder of the Syrian orphanage at Jerusalem. This German witness, who was in Palestine at the time of the outbreak of war, says that a Turkish triumph in Egypt would be a disaster not only to Christianity but to Kultur generally. It would mean throwing back civilization by centuries and the relapse of Egypt into barbarism. He writes: "I know Egypt both before and since the English occupation, and the difference is like the difference between day and night. If the English were really driven permanently out of Egypt, Islam would raise its head high above all Africa, and shut the door completely to the Christian faith. Egypt, which since the English occupation has for the first time in many centuries learnt to know right and justice, would relapse again into the old system of Turkish official bribery and corruption, and the population would be faced by a miserable future."	
With regard to Palestine, Dr. Schneller remarks that conditions have been much worse under the Young Turks than under the Sultan Abdul Hamid, and that it is because conditions under the Young Turks have become quite intolerable that emigration from Palestine and Syria to Egypt, East Africa, and especially America, has constantly increased, and that many places have died out altogether. He adds that the Turks would make life impossible for Europeans in Turkey itself, and says: "The friends of German missions ought not to yield to any deception about the seriousness of this fact, even though they are at the present moment for patriotic reasons rejoicing that through the intervention of Turkey a new foe has risen against our enemies."	
SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.	
The following parades at the Central Police Station are notified:— To-day (March 6th)—1st Chinese Company 4.00 p.m. Monday, March 8th—1st Chinese Company 5.20 p.m. Tuesday, March 9th—1st British Company 5.30 p.m. Wednesday, March 10th—1st Chinese Company 5.30 p.m. Thursday, March 11th—1st British Company 5.30 p.m. Friday, March 12th—1st Chinese Company 5.30 p.m. Saturday, March 13th—Musketry Practice at Peak Range (200 yards) for a squad from the 1st Chinese Company.	
HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.	
CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.	
DRESS.	
1.—Units on duty at Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks will wear uniform at all times and will keep their arms and ammunition at their offices during the day.	
JOINED.	
2.—Pte. C. F. Malby joined the Corps on 5th inst., allotted Corps No. 1,763 and posted to Scouts Company.	
LEAVE.	
3.—Pte. J. H. Gordon is granted leave of absence from 10th March, 1915, to 10th March, 1916.	
PARADES.	
4.—Parades for to-day (Saturday) nil. Parades for units on duty at Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks from 7 a.m. on 6th to 7 a.m. on 13th inst. will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, under Officers on duty. Two units will attend no parades during the following week.	
DETAIL.	
5.—Orderly Officer: 2/Lt. Cunningham. Orderly Sergeant: Sergt. Schnepel. Guards will be furnished at Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks from 7 a.m. on 6th to 7 a.m. on 13th inst. as follows:— At Volunteer Headquarters. 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., as detailed in Corps Order No. 5 dated 4th March, 1915. 7 p.m. to 7 a.m., Scouts Company. At Mount Austin Barracks. 7 p.m. to 7 a.m., No. 1 Section Artillery and Left Section, M.G. Co. S. E. Szwarcz, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.	

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

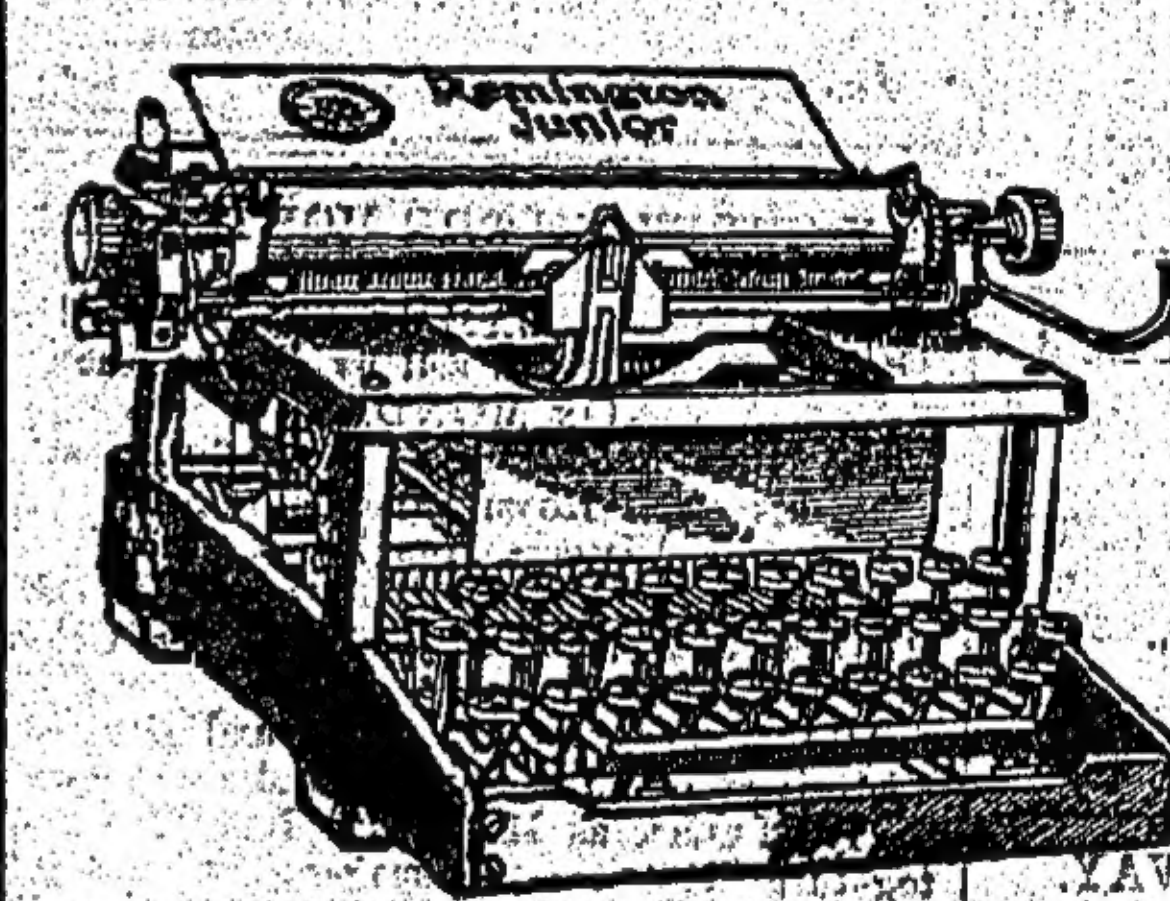
END OF SEASON TO CLEAR AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES. ANGLO-ORIENT

SEAMLESS REVERSIBLE
CARPETS AND RUGS. BRITISH MADE
IN VARIOUS SIZES.

INSPECTION INVITED. COLOURED LITHOS ON APPLICATION. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

REMINGTON JUNIOR. "A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."
PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, Etc., Etc.
SPECIAL FEATURES:
Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 18 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Model.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Model because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own machine! For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.
(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK
HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [30]



An unbounded delight to the hundreds of men who have hitherto longed in vain for a perfectly blended cigarette of distinctive flavour and pleasing aroma. Beyond doubt the bon ami of all discriminating smokers everywhere.
Aide-de-Camp Virginia Cigarettes
Selected and blended from the choicest Virginia leaf and packed in air-tight tins.
IN RETURN FOR 10 EMPTY TINS WE GIVE A HANDSOME CALENDAR FOR 1915, OR FOR 25 EMPTY TINS ONE OIL PAINTING STRETCHED ON CANVAS.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [36]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

QUARNDON, 15, PRAK.
FURNISHED, from 1st April. Moderate
Rent. 2 minutes from Tram.
Apply to—
G. TISDALL,
at above address.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [369]

FOR SALE.

ONE STOCK ANCHOR, about 5 tons
and 140 FATHOMS of 2 1/2 inch CHAIN
with Shackles Complete. Condition good as new.
Apply—
LOLO PILOTS' ASSOCIATION,
Hollo, F.I.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [370]

G. TISDALL
NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST
MARSHAL for Passes are requested in
future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to
1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292]

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the CHINA AND
JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELEC-
TRIC CO., LTD., have This Day been
REMOVED to 16, HOUSSE STREET.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [343]

**THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUS-
TRALASIA AND CHINA TELE-
GRAPH CO., LTD.**

MR. J. M. BECK will be in Charge of the
above Company's Business at this port
from To-day and until further Notice.
W. B. ELWES,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [358]

NOTICE.

THE Partnership between Messrs. J. R.
BRAGA and M. FUJII having been
This Day Dissolved, the Firm known as BRAGA
& FUJII CEASES to exist.
The Business hereafter will be carried on by
the Undersigned, but they will not accept any
liability for any debt contracted by the above-
named firm or persons.
BATALHA & Co.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [359]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
WING SHING Firm of No. 6,
Pottenger Street, Victoria, in the Colony of
Hongkong, Tailors, is about to be wound up, and
that the Debtors of the said Firm are requested
to pay all moneys due or owing to them on or
before the 10th day of March, 1915, after which
date all unpaid accounts will be placed in the
hands of their Solicitors for collection.
Dated the 1st day of March, 1915.
WING SHING.
[357]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
GOVERNOR'S CUP.

ON Account of the FIELD DAY TO-
MORROW (SUNDAY), the 7th inst.,
the Unplayed Rounds are each extended one
week.
BY ORDER.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [360]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
(BRITISH SECTION).

TIFFIN TRAIN.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED
that on and from SATURDAY, March
6th, and on each succeeding SATURDAY
until further Notice, Tiffin will be served on
the Train leaving Kowloon at 1.35 P.M. to
First Class Passengers only. The charge for
Tiffin will be \$1.25.
To assist the management and for their own
personal comfort, Passengers are requested to
book their seats in advance, by Telephone or
letter, which may be done up to FRIDAY night.
The Train will be made up and waiting at
Kowloon at 1.25 P.M. so that Passengers crossing
from Hongkong by the 12.55 P.M., 1.05 P.M., and
1.15 P.M. Ferries will be able to start their Tiffin
before the departure of the Train.
By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Telephone No. K. 43.
Kowloon, 1st March, 1915. [355]

WANTED.

**POSITION by a COMPETENT BOOK-
KEEPER and EXPORT CLERK**
with Good Knowledge of Canton and Hongkong
Exports, and Highest Testimonials. Salary
moderate. No objection to Coast ports.
Address—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1915. [351]

NOTICE.

AN OPERETTA
ENTITLED THE
ENCHANTED GLEN

will be Performed by the Pupils of the
FRENCH CONVENT.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE:
WEDNESDAY, 17th MARCH, at 4 P.M.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 19th and 20th,
at 6 P.M.
ADMISSION:
Adults: \$1.00. Children: 30 Cents.
The Proceeds will be Devoted to the Relief of
War Victims.
Lady MAY has kindly consented to distribute
the Oxford Certificates on the 19th.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY
MEETING** of the SHAREHOLDERS
will be held at the Office of the Undersigned
at 12.30 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 18th March,
1915.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 18th
March, 1915, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [363]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

**THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING** of the SHARE-
HOLDERS of the above Company will be held
at the Office of the General Agents, Polder's
Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at
Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December,
1914.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March,
both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [364]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

**THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING** of the SHARE-
HOLDERS of the above Company will be held
at the Office of the General Agents, Polder's
Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at
12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the
Report and Statement of Accounts for the year
ending 31st December, 1914.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March,
both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [365]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH MEETING of the
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company
will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3,
Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY,
25th March, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for
the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts
and the Report of the Directors for the year
ending 31st December, 1914.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th
March, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [366]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR GEO. P. LAMBERT has received
instructions to sell by Public Auction
ON MONDAY,
the 22nd day of March, 1915, at 3 P.M., at
his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street,
Victoria, Hongkong,
The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY situated at Victoria in the Colony
of Hongkong:
All that piece or parcel of ground situated at
Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in
the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 2A,
together with the messuages and buildings
thereon known as No. 75, Jervois Street and 14,
Burd Street. Term 999 years. Annual Crown
Rent \$16.92. Area a cut 1,200 square feet.
For further particulars and conditions of sale
apply to—
Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY,
2, Connaught Road Central,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
MR GEO. P. LAMBERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1915. [368]

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND
BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME
COMFORT.

MODERATE TERMS. [348]

SOLIGNUM

FOR

**WOOD WORK, BRICK WORK,
ETC.**

Absolute death to the White Ant.

Manufactured by

MAJOR & Co., HULL.

Supplied in

BROWN, RED AND GREEN COLOURS

OF VARIOUS SHADES.

Sole Agents—

**THE CHINA IMPORT AND
EXPORT LUMBER Co., LTD.**

Telephone 1710.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915. [192]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 54, Praya East.
Apply—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
No. 248, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES
VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied
by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SARBOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Connaught Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the
Hongkong Club and Post Office.
25, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PRAK.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wandall Road.
Apply, etc.
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,**
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [58]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,
Furnished and newly done up.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princo's Building.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon.
Apply—
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,**
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. FARABY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

NO. 108, THE PRAK, "THE KENNELS."
Apply—
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,**
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [54]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

**BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE
PRAK, From 1st May next.**
For further particulars, apply to—
PALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 2nd Floor.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [229]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

**TO LET, the South-West portion of the
FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury
on Ground Floor, lately in possession of the
German Bank.**
GODOWN, No. 2, Joe House Street.
Apply to—
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,**
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [135]

TO LET.

FILATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply—
"PENYRHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon,
6-roomed House with Tennis Court.
1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon,
5-roomed House with Tennis Court.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's
Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,
Kowloon.
Apply to—
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,**
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [280]

TO LET.

**IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES
and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious
Sala.**
Apply—
**SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

TO LET.

**OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING,
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour,
immediate possession.**
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

**NO. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1,
Fairview), from 1st February.**
NO. 1, GOUGH HILL ROAD, THE PRAK.
Furnished or Unfurnished. From 1st April,
1915.
"SHORNCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let
furnished (6 Rooms).
"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from
1st February, 1915.
"ELLANDONAN," No. 64, Mount Kallett
Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished, from 1st March,
No. 2, DES VOUX VILLAS, 61, PRAK
(Unfurnished).
ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First
Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.
No. 62, THE PRAK (No. 2, CAMERON
VILLAS). Furnished.
"KIRKENDON," No. 122,
Plantation Road, Pak.
"BRACONFIELD," Battery Path.
No. 59, THE PRAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[Hongkong, 13th February, 1915. [43]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

	Per Case of 12 dos.	Per Bot.
* A. SUPERIOR PALE	\$30.40	\$2.85
* B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC	...	3.70
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC	...	3.40
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC Half bottles 2 dos.	...	37.00
* C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule	...	40.30
* D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC	...	46.30
* BOUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR	...	52.40
* E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY	...	53.50
MARIE BRIZARD and BOGEE'S FINE PALE COGNAC	...	31.50
S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC	79.70	6.68
V. O. L., 50 Years Old	119.30	9.95
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old	...	167.50
		13.15

* These Brandy bottled by
ourselves are guaranteed Grape
Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Road C.
London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 6th, 1915.

THE WAR.

We have now entered upon the eighth
month of the war. Progress has been
slow during the winter months, but the
steady pressure of the Allies on the
German front from the Belgian dunes to
the Swiss frontier, and the complete
failure of the most determined German
efforts to advance, must surely have done
much to modify the earlier opinions of
the German people regarding the
invincibility of their military machine.
The grand plan for short, sharp
and decisive victory over "General
Frasen's contemptible little Army" and
the "decadent forces of France," not to
mention the "insignificant" army of
gallant little Belgium—has signally
failed. And if this can be said when the
German Army was able to exert itself at
full strength against an adversary
unprepared, owing to the suddenness of
the outbreak of the war, to meet them
on anything like equal terms, the conver-
sion of the failure into complete defeat
can surely be only a matter of time. But
it is well to be reminded occasionally that
we are fighting an adversary who will not
readily recognise defeat. The German
people, in the words of one of their pro-
fessors, regard themselves as "morally
and intellectually superior to all; with-
out peers." "It is the same with our
organisations and our institutions. Ger-
many is the most perfect political crea-
tion that history has ever known." If it
can be said of the people of any one
nation more that of another that they
have no need to pray for a
"guid conceit" of themselves it is
assuredly true of the Germans. "Intel-
lectual inbreeding fostered in the atmosphere
of mutual admiration," said a recent
writer "has reared a generation of super-
men who are all but choking with the
consciousness of self-imputed virtues." In
this frame of mind the sense of propor-
tion becomes entirely lost, and there are
few indications indeed of recognition in

Germany that the "game is up." In the
Press of Germany almost every bulletin
of the General Staff, reports tell us, is
declared to be a message of triumph, and
these constant "victories," which are
admitted to be unimportant in themselves,
are yet represented as having a cumula-
tive effect which must be "great and cer-
tain" and the nation is counselled to
"learn to wait." The incessant loss in
killed, captured and guns which the
German announcements inflict on the
enemy is described as sapping him of life-
blood he can far less afford to spare than
Germany. In order to further counter-
act the natural impatience to learn of the
greater achievements these reports fore-
shadow, the semi-official *Cologne Gazette*
has been bidding the people of Germany
to remember 70-71 and "the celebrated
telegram of Quartermaster General von
Ponieski." "Nothing new in front of
Paris." "Our ancestors had to be con-
tent with such news for months and
months," says the semi-official organ.
"To-day we are not trying to batter down
a single fortress as we were then. We are
besieging France. Just as the French
forty-four years ago tried to fight their
way through at Le Bourget, Champigny,
and Mont Valerien, so they are now
attempting unsuccessfully to pierce the
long German front from the Channel to
the Swiss frontier. In fortress warfare
like the present we can only progress with
the spade, hand-grenades, and mortars.
But we are going forward all the time. To
force a sudden decision by a general
storm would be nonsensical and would
end exactly as the various attempts of
the Allies to accomplish the great offen-
sive so pompously proclaimed by Joffre."
Of course, there is no parallel between the
position of the German Army to-day and
the circumstances of 70-71, when Ponieski
was reporting "nothing new in front of
Paris." The German Army to-day
is not besieging starving troops, but
endeavouring unsuccessfully to make
headway against well-fed, well-equipped
armies, whose numerical strength is now
being daily increased in preparation for
what Mr. ASQUITH recently described as
the "irresistible and decisive advance."
It is absolutely untrue and deliberately
misleading to say that the Germans are
"going forward all the time." On the
contrary, the winter campaign has
resulted in progress by the Allies which
has given them increased confidence in
ultimate victory, and it is not too much
to expect that even before the coming
summer has far advanced the fighting on
both fronts will be in German territory.

To-day in the Chinese Calendar is
Ching-che, or the feast of "Excited
Insects."

The subscriptions to the Prince of
Wales Fund in Hongkong, now total
\$241,653.72.

Several boat people were fined a dollar
each at the Marine Court yesterday for
making use of the typhoon shelter at
Causeway Bay without the permission in
writing of the Harbour Master.

A service will be conducted at the
British Church, Macao, on Sunday next,
by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, at 5.30 p.m.
There will also be a celebration of the
Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Visitors and
residents are cordially invited.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs
to acknowledge with thanks the following
donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—
Alex. Ross & Co. (additional) \$50
W. J. Tatcher 10

An engagement is announced between
Charles Stewart John, eldest son of Mr.
and Mrs. Charles Stewart Le Poer Trench,
of Staten Island, New York, and Helen
Dulcie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
Wade Gardner, of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation, New
York.

A fishing boat master and three boatmen
with prosecuted at the Marine Court
yesterday for moving about the harbour
between 15min after sunset and 15min
before sunrise, without a special permit
from the officer in charge of the examina-
tion service. The Harbour Master (Com-
mander Talloway) fined one defendant
\$5 and the others \$15 each.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. POLICE.

The following will represent the Hong-
kong Cricket Club v. The Police on the
Club Ground, to-day, play to commence
at 2.15 p.m.:—R. Hancock (Captain), F.
J. de Rome, D. E. Donnelly, C. A.
Hooper, R. Kennedy, M. M. Meas, E. J.
R. Mitchell, S. S. Moore, T. E. Pearce,
F. Sutton, and H. H. Taylor.

"THE QUAINTS."

With the exception of Mr. R. B.
Salisbury's amusing song, "James
William Macdonachie," which is given as
an "extra" in response to a popular
demand, the change of programme pro-
mised by "The Quaints" is complete in
every particular, and, as a result, the
entertainment is, if anything, better than
before. Bright and sparkling throughout,
it delights the audience from the rise of
the curtain to the fall, and encores are
numerous. Miss Agnes Croxton continues
to charm the house with her silver
soprano voice and her winning ways, and
Miss Dorothy James scores distinct
successes with "The Quaints" version of
"Tipperary," "Sly Moon," and
"Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Sailor." Mr.
Dick Hewlett, makes a great hit with
Edward Lear's famous "Nonsense
Rhymes," and an up-to-date version of
"Who Killed Cock Robin?" The patriotic
note sounded in this last item is dis-
cernable, also, in German's song, "Merrie
England," and in "Drake," of which Mr.
Courtenay Fagan gives a spirited ren-
dering. Miss Peggie May speedily dances
herself into favour with imitations of
"Pavlova" and a child's lesson in the
Torchpichorean art. Miss Agnes Croxton
and Mr. E. Lane Mott appear to great
advantage in "I do kind of feel I'm in
Love," and the same artistes, in conjunc-
tion with Mr. Courtenay Fagan, con-
tribute a very dainty number, "Madame
Will You Walk!" Needless to add, the
ludicrous Mr. Salisbury and his
drolleries remain a source of infinite
amusement. It is satisfactory to find
that "The Quaints" are rewarded for
their efforts by increasingly large
audiences each evening.

NAVAL WHIST DRIVE AND
DANCE.

Encouraged by the success of their
recent dance, the Chief and First-Class
Petty Officers of the Royal Navy in Hong-
kong held a whist drive and dance at the
Naval Theatre last night. Invitations
were issued to both branches of His
Majesty's Services, to the Naval Dockyard
employees, and to civilians, and consider-
ably over 200 availed themselves of the
opportunity. The arrangements for the
function were well carried out by the
following Committee:—President, Mr. E.
Tyler; Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. T.
Grundy; Messrs. F. J. Raffill, J. E.
Hamilton, P. Forrest, A. Powney, G.
Warren, and W. White.

There were 55 tables, and the prize-
winners were:—Ladies—1, Mrs. Alder-
man; 2, Mrs. F. Williams; 3, Mrs.
Cleaves; 4, Mrs. Saintry; 5, Mrs. Quinn;
Novelty prize, Mrs. Craig and Mrs.
Wishart (tie); hidden number prize, Mrs.
Waugh. Gentlemen:—1, Mr. G. Hart; 2,
Mr. E. Fears; 3, Sergt. Palmer; 4, Mr.
H. L. Thompson and Mr. Eves (tie);
Novelty prize, Mr. Hatcher. The prizes
were distributed by the President of the
Committee (Mr. Tyler).

Following the whist drive, dancing was
indulged in, the music being provided by
Messrs. J. Elliott and Jenkins. Mr.
Raffill undertook the duties of M.C.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY.

There was again a large number of
visitors to the exhibition of the Hong-
kong Horticultural Society in the
Botanic Gardens yesterday.

In our notice of the Flower Show
in yesterday's issue we inadvertently
named Mr. L. Gibbs as Hon. Secretary.
This position is now held by Mr. F.
Howell, who very successfully carried out
all the arrangements for the show, Mr.
Gibbs having given up the post after eight
years' service as Hon. Secretary.

It should also be made clear that the six
successes of seven entries obtained by
Mrs. A. J. Mackie were in the vegetable
class for the Peak. In those for the lower
levels Sir Paul Chater took no less than
six first prizes and five seconds. Sir Paul
was also judged first in many of the
exhibits of pot plants, but he was debarred
from taking prizes owing to his being the
winner in the group of plants.

THE CHINA TEA TRADE.

It is a sad comment on the erstwhile
importance of the China tea trade to
observe that in dealing with the year 1914
The Times remarks:—"China, has not
been taken into account because, although
the largest producer in the world, her leaf
only slightly interests our market." And
again:—"China sent a few fine Ching-
woes, but generally her teas were without
distinction. From a taster's point of
view 1914 cannot be marked with a red
letter." It is a sad reflection for the
declining years of those who knew the
great trade and its no less imposing fleet
of clipper sailing ships. Still, there is a
crumb of comfort; amongst the imposing
figures of its rivals we find it has a place,
and that 22,515,145lbs. were imported to
this country in 1914, against 16,272,548lbs.
in 1913.—*Peking Daily News.*

THE WAR.

ATTACK ON DARDANELLES.

FORTY GUNS DEMOLISHED.

THE BATTLE IN CHAMPAGNE.

PRUSSIAN GUARD COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES CONTINUE.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE DARDANELLES.

FORTY GUNS DEMOLISHED.

LONDON, March 6th.

The Admiralty announce that the attack on the Dardanelles was continued on Wednesday, but the Admiral has not yet reported the results obtained within the Straits.

H.M.S. *Dublin*, outside the Straits, demolished the Observation Station of the Gallipoli Peninsula, and H.M.S. *Sapphire* bombarded guns and troops at various points of the Gulf of Adramytti. Six modern field-guns near Fort B were destroyed, making a total of 40 guns demolished.

The French battleships bombarded Bulair fort and wrecked the Kavack bridge.

H.M.S. *Dublin*, one of the latest of the Town class of light cruisers, was completed in 1913. She is of 5,400 tons displacement, carries eight 6-inch guns, and has a speed of 26½ knots.

H.M.S. *Sapphire* is a light cruiser of 3,000 tons displacement, and was completed in 1906. She carries twelve 4-inch guns, and has a speed of 22½ knots.

GERMAN SUBMARINE RAMMED.

SMALL BRITISH COLLIER'S CREDITABLE WORK.

LONDON, March 4th.
8.05 p.m.

It is reported to-night that Admiral Sir George Egerton is satisfied that the small British collier *Thordis* sank a German submarine off Beachy Head.

The *Thordis* has been dry-docked, and one blade of her propeller has gone, and the keelplate badly damaged. The vessel rammed the submarine after a torpedo passed under her.

The awards for the first merchantman to run a submarine now total £1,100.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

DEFEAT OF GERMAN EFFORTS COMPLETE.

LONDON, March 4th.
8.10 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—

The fierceness of the fighting in Champagne is confirmed. German counter-attacks against the crest taken by us to the north-east of Mesnil were most violent. Two Regiments of Prussian Guards fought with great ferocity. The defeat of the German efforts was complete.

We made further progress at Vanquois. Our artillery on the Belgian dunes demolished the enemy's trenches.

The Germans, near Notre Dame de Lorette, captured an advanced trench recently constructed by us in immediate contact with the German lines.

There was a day-long bombardment of Rheims, a shell falling every three minutes.

GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, March 5th.
1.25 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* states:—

Another German trench has been occupied on the Belgian dunes.

Our progress in Champagne continues. Fresh German counter-attacks on the crest north-east of Mesnil and attacks at Four-de-Paris and Vanquois in Argonne have been repulsed.

A German aeroplane has been brought down near Verdun and two airmen captured.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, March 4th.

To-day's Petrograd *communiqué* says:—

The Austrians in Eastern Galicia are endeavouring to maintain positions on the River Lukva.

We captured during the day in the Carpathians and Galicia 47 officers, 3,000 men, and 16 quickfiring.

The Austrians continue to make abortive day and night attacks between the Oudawa and the San, suffering immense losses. We repelled them with hand-grenades and the bayonet, and in counter-attacks we captured many prisoners and guns.

Our offensive between the Niemen and the Vistula continues, and our troops are progressing in the Grodno district.

A stubborn artillery engagement is maintained at Ossowiec.

Further south the Russians advanced and hand to hand fighting is proceeding in the villages.

We took a further 21 officers and 600 men at Kozec.

Violent fighting is in progress between Miawa and Horzle.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ASIATIC LABOUR.

LONDON, March 4th.

A telegram from Victoria, British Columbia, states that a motion introduced into the Legislature to prohibit the employment of Asiatics in local industries has been withdrawn at the request of the Premier, based on reasons of Imperial policy.

BRAVE RETREAT OF RUSSIAN CORPS.

FOUGHT TILL LAST CARTRIDGE.

The following official telegram from the Russian Legation at Peking was handed to Reuters' Agency last week:—

PEROGRAD, February 24th.
With regard to the report issued on the 22nd, which stated that portions of one army corps of the 10th Russian Army in East Prussia were in a very difficult position, it appears that on the 18th the 20th Army Corps lost all touch with the 10th Army and were surrounded by gradually increasing German forces. The Corps fought heroically till the 22nd, covering 33 miles, and continued to break through to the South-East of the forest of Augustowo, inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy. The Corps fought till every cartridge was exhausted, repelling all attacks on all sides. They preserved their artillery and took with them a great number of German prisoners.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

The Report of the German Headquarters on the subject, dated February 22nd, as telegraphed to Peking, is as follows:—

The pursuit after the winter battle in Mazuria is now terminated. During the clearing of the woods north-west of Grodno and in the engagements in the Bobolna and Narlen districts, reported during the last few days, the Germans up to the present have made further prisoners, viz.: One commanding general of a division, four other generals and about forty thousand more soldiers; we took seventy-five additional guns, many machine-guns whose number is not yet counted, much other war material. The whole booty of the entire battle in Mazuria therefore increases to 7 generals, more than 100,000 soldiers, 130 guns, and war materials of all sorts, including machine-guns. The heavy guns and ammunition were found yesterday by the Tenth Russian Army of General Baron Evers is therefore completely annihilated.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN FO.")

JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

PEKING, March 6th.

Japan has acknowledged to the British, French and Russian Ministers that the demands she has made on the Government of China are really twenty-one in number.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

PEKING, March 6th.

The Ministry of Finance has ordered the Provinces to create Finance Investigation Bureaux with a view to ensuring that the revenue from taxation is fully accounted for.

ALLEGED DISHONEST OFFICIAL.

PEKING, March 6th.

The Supreme Court of Peking has begun the hearing of a charge against Ying Tak-Wung (former Governor of Nanking) of misappropriating part of the proceeds of the 8 per cent loan.

DEATH SENTENCES.

PEKING, March 6th.

Wong Chou-kun, an official of the Finance Department, who was found guilty of betraying State secrets, has been shot.

Cheong Poy Took and three others have been tried for sedition and sentenced to death.

ESCAPING PRISONERS OF WAR.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says:—
The story of the interned Germans at Hongkong who tunneled their way to a transient liberty reminded us very forcibly of one of the most fascinating classics of our childhood—the tale of Baron Trenck. There were two adventures of the name, cousins, and both Germans. One was the Baron Franz Trenck, who served Russia at one time and the Empress Maria Theresa in the Seven Years' War. He was the "pandour cousin." The other was the hero of our boyhood's fancy, at one period so intimate with Frederick the Great as to be in a position to carry on an intrigue with the King's sister, thus getting into trouble. His ups and downs were romantic in the extreme, though Carlyle characterised him as an "extensively fabulous blockhead." But what in his story is apropos to the present subject is his account of the ingenious way in which he managed to bore his way out of dungeons in which he was placed. Unfortunately for him, he came to the guillotine at last.

We confidently anticipate a far less tragic end for the five Germans who, probably knowing his story, escaped the other day from the concentration camp at Kowloon. They, too, took the opportunity to tunnel their way out. A friendly matchless seems to have sheltered them from observation, and a number of their comrades must have been in league with them or they could not otherwise have got rid of the excavated earth from their boring of from 30 to 30 yards in length. Unluckily for the five who got out, they found themselves still in foreign territory, subject to curious observation as foreigners as soon as ever they got beyond western haunts. They were thus all recaptured within a short time, and will, doubtless, be subjected to somewhat stricter supervision in future. Nothing more, probably. It is a very venial crime, if indeed it be a crime at all, to attempt escape when one has not given a parole. Our present First Lord of the Admiralty was successful in getting away from a Boer concentration camp in the South African war, and no sporting British officer is likely to think any the worse of the five adventurous ones down south for their little escapade; though, doubtless, he will likewise play the game and try to prevent any further semi-successes of a like kind. The whole episode will be something to laugh over in time to come if the participants on both sides are of the right sort.

THE "DACIA."

WHY THE OWNERS WILL FACE THE RISK.

The explanation why the owners faced the risk of sending the *Dacia* on her voyage to Germany lies in the fact that the profits of the adventure, if it were successful, would be enormous.

There is reason to believe, says a writer in a London paper, that the selling price in Texas of the cotton shipped in the *Dacia* was £75,000. If the cargo were delivered in Germany its value would be enhanced nearly two and a half times. The price agreed to be paid for it, if delivered, is no less a sum than £170,000—a profit to the shippers of £95,000, out of which the only outgoings would be the running expenses of the ship for three or four weeks.

The correspondent added:—The British Government have already undertaken to reimburse the shippers of the cotton the value of it as delivered in Germany, or, alternatively, to transport it from the *Dacia* after capture, and to deliver it to Germany in neutral vessels. The latter plan is obviously the cheaper; but in either case the owners of the *Dacia* stand to gain. Even if they write off the price paid for the ship (£33,000), they would still make a profit of over £50,000. Thus, there is every inducement for them to send the *Dacia* to sea.

CARGO IN GERMAN SHIP.

INTERESTING FULL COURT JUDGMENT.

ALIEN ENEMIES CAN BE SUED IN BRITISH COURTS.

At the Supreme Court yesterday, the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) delivered a joint judgment in the action of *Sam Boo & Co. v. the Flensburger Dampfschiffahrt Gesellschaft von 1869*, which was an application made by Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. A. B. Crow, of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) for leave to proceed with the action *ex parte* in connection with the *s.s. Senta*, for which Messrs. Siemssen & Co. were the local agents.

The judgment was as follows:—
This is an application under section 50 of the Code for leave to proceed with the action *ex parte*, no appearance having been filed.

The defendants are a foreign corporation, being a German company with offices at Flensburg in the German Empire, who had, through Messrs. Siemssen, their local agents, made a time charter of the *s.s. Senta* to *Maan Sang & Company*, a Chinese firm established in the Colony. The *Maan Sang* gave the plaintiffs, who are a Chinese firm doing business in Amoy, in the Republic of China, a sub-charter for a voyage from Samarang to Swatow and/or Amoy. The vessel loaded sugar at Samarang, and having arrived at Swatow, was there detained by the outbreak of hostilities. Apparently the *Maan Sang* became insolvent; and demand was made on the plaintiffs by Messrs. Siemssen, signing as agents for Captain and owners of *s.s. Senta*, for the payment to them of the freight due to the *Maan Sang*. This money was paid over without objection by the plaintiffs.

However, on the 19th August, the Swatow agents of Messrs. Siemssen, Messrs. Lauts & Haesloop, made a further demand on the plaintiffs for the payment of all moneys due to the defendants from the time charterers. Failing payment, the agents refused to give the plaintiffs delivery of their cargo. Finally, after some correspondence between the solicitors, as the cargo was still withheld, the plaintiffs made payment of \$14,000 on the terms of an agreement signed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston, solicitors, who were acting for Siemssen & Company, and the sugar was then handed over. The plaintiffs then issued their writ against the defendants to recover this \$14,000. Service was effected on Mr. Siebs, a partner of Messrs. Siemssen, at their Hongkong office. No appearance has been entered. Messrs. Siemssen contending that they had no authority to accept service or to defend proceedings on behalf of the defendants.

The main question for consideration is whether in the terms of section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure the Court is satisfied that the writ has been duly served; that is to say, whether the service on Messrs. Siemssen is good service on defendant company. Neither the defendant company nor Messrs. Siemssen are of course before the Court, but we have had laid before us certain correspondence which gives Messrs. Siemssen's views as to the relations between themselves and the defendant company, to which in the circumstances we have given consideration.

Now the learned Counsel's contention is that the case falls completely within the English authorities, and he puts his case as follows:—It is not necessary that the foreign corporation should carry on the whole of its business here. It is sufficient if it carries on a material part within the jurisdiction. Then, the agent must be acting for the corporation, in its interests and behalf, and not for himself on his own account. As was said by Buckley L.J. in *Okura & Co. v. Forshaken Aktiebolag* (1914), 1 K.B., at p. 718, "It is not enough to show that the corporation has an agent here; he must be an agent who does the corporation's business for the corporation in this country." The same Lord Justice said in *Actieselskab Dampskib Hecules v. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.* (1912), 1 K.B., at p. 228, "The cardinal factors are that the company does, acts within the jurisdiction which are parts of its business as a company, and does them at a fixed place within the jurisdiction."

Now it appears from the affidavit of a local ship broker, which is on the file, that for many years these two vessels, the *Senta* and the *Quarta*, have traded in Chinese waters under various charters; that offers for the steamers are placed before Messrs. Siemssen & Co. who communicate them to their principals in Europe, and when terms and conditions are agreed upon

they sign the charter party as agents for the owners; that after a charter party is entered into Messrs. Siemssen act as agents for the owners, collecting freight and generally attending to the wants of the vessels and crew.

We are of opinion that if the general management of the vessels under the charter, which is clearly an important part of the business of the company, is actually carried on here by the agents for the owners, then the company may be said to be "here" within the meaning of Buckley L.J. in the *Actieselskab* case (1912), 1 K.B., at p. 228.

Now it appears from the correspondence that Messrs. Siemssen had authority to claim from the sub-charterers all moneys they considered to be due to the owners. Furthermore, they considered themselves entitled to withhold delivery of the cargo unless these claims were met. This action was taken by the agents, not acting in their own behalf, but as expressly stated in their letters, for and on account of the owners. The letter of August 19th, from Messrs. Lauts & Haesloop of Swatow, shows that they, as agents for Messrs. Siemssen, purported to have authority to discuss all questions in connection with the cargo.

The whole of the proceedings, from the letter of 22nd July onward, shows that Messrs. Siemssen considered themselves entitled to deal fully with the plaintiffs in all matters concerning the interests of the owners of the vessel. Yet, during the whole of this period, it was on their own showing impossible, owing to the outbreak of hostilities, for them to communicate with their principals in Germany. Mr. Siebs, in his interview with the plaintiffs' solicitor, of September 16th, when he stated that his firm were agents for the owners of the vessel, never disclaimed, but, on the contrary, clearly assumed full powers in everything concerning the arrangements for the delivery of the cargo. Finally, the undertaking on the terms of which the money, the subject matter of this action, was paid over, was executed by Messrs. Siemssen's solicitors as agents for the defendants, the owners of the *s.s. Senta*. This undertaking was offered as a concession on the part of the owners. (See the letter of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston, dated 23rd September, which threatens to order a sale of the cargo.)

We are of opinion that a material part of the business of the defendant's corporation was done in Hongkong by Messrs. Siemssen at their office here. In these circumstances, service of the writ has been properly effected by service on a partner in Siemssen & Co. (Thames and Mersey Insurance Co. v. Societa di Navigazione a Vapore del Lloyd Austriaco, 30 L.T.R., 475.) As our decision is based upon the principles of the English practice Order 9, rule 8, and is covered by Section 37 of our Code, we think it unnecessary to express any opinion on that part of Mr. Potter's argument which relies on Section 41 of the Code. It would follow, ordinarily, that the defendant company, having been duly served, the plaintiffs are entitled, in default of appearance, to proceed *ex parte*.

There is no doubt that an alien enemy may be sued in our Courts, and that the action is not suspended by war. (See the case of *Robinson & Co. v. Continental Insurance Co. of Mannheim*, 31 L.T.R., 20.) Mr. Justice Bailhache said in his judgment at p. 21, "To hold that a subject's right of suit is suspended against an alien enemy is to injure a British subject and to favour an alien enemy, and to defeat the object and reason of the suspensory rule. It is to turn a disability into a relief." And again, "I have come to the conclusion that there is no rule of the common law which suspends an action in which an alien enemy is defendant, and no rule of the common law which prevents his appearing and conducting his defence." This judgment was referred to with approval by the Full Court of Appeal in England in the very recent case of *Porter v. Frandenberg*, *Times* newspaper, January 20th, 1915, at p. 3. The Chief Justice delivering the judgment of the Court said, "*Prima facie*, there seems no possible reason why a law should decree an immunity during hostilities to the alien enemy against the payment of just debts or demands due to British or neutral subjects."

We think that the plaintiffs must have leave to proceed. The leave is granted, subject to any terms the Court may think proper to impose at the hearing.

Mr. Potter—Then, my lords, you grant leave to proceed *ex parte*?

The Chief Justice—Yes.

According to official statements given out in Berlin 1,279 German jurists had been killed in the war to the end of January. This total is made up of six professors, 275 judges, 240 lawyers, 55 assessors and 424 barristers.

AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

A QUESTION OF TIME—AND A WATCH.

F. H. Fernandes brought action against the Sun Company, Ltd., for \$17.

Mr. Davidson (for defendants) wanted the case to go over for a week.

Mr. Faithfull (for the other side) queried whether a week would be sufficient. It was a question whether his friend's clients could make the watch go in the time. The "ticker" had never gone since it was bought, and the defendants would not return his client's money. He thought it had better go over for a fortnight.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—That will give it time to cool down. (Laughter.)

INNOCENCE—AND LAWYERS.

In another case:—

Mr. Hung (Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston)—I want an early date, my lord. There is absolutely no defence to this action.

Mr. Russ (for the defence)—Oh, I don't know about that. It is very obvious that you are trying to drag in a man for his wife, who is admitted to be dead.

Mr. Hung—Defendant has written me several times admitting liability and asking for time to pay.

His lordship—He may have done so in the innocence of his heart, before consulting a solicitor. (Laughter.)

DIFFICULTIES.

Porter Singh sued George Thomas for \$20, due on a promissory note.

Defendant said he earned \$40 a month, out of which he had to pay \$15 for rent, and \$10 for his two children, who were in a Convent. He offered \$1 a month.

The parties were told to see his lordship in Chambers.

IN HASTE.

Messrs. C. E. Warren & Co. sued Yung Cheung for \$627.40.

Mr. Heywood (for plaintiffs)—I want a day, my lord.

His lordship—What's the hurry? Mr. Heywood—Well, we want our money. There is absolutely no defence. Ordered to go over for a week.

OTHER ACTIONS.

Other actions on the list were:—K. Nomoto v. J. J. Hunt, claim for \$103.50; and Shewan, Tomes & Co. v. Weaver & Raven, \$730.05.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARKS.

Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co. prosecuted the Kwong Ching Cheong firm, of 106, Queen's Road Central, for infringement of their "Star," "Cockatoo," and "Maggie" trade marks on singlets. Sergeant McKelvie searched the defendants' premises on a warrant, and seized 1,074 singlets.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (for plaintiffs) said that the defendants had seen him and signed a bond, which he produced. He applied that the goods seized should be handed to the prosecutors.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland made an order to this effect.

INDIANS SENT TO SESSIONS.

The five Indians who stand charged with larceny of Admiralty stores from the gunboat *Britomart*, in the Harbour, were yesterday committed by Mr. Hazeland to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions. Mr. Gardiner reserved his defence.

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

RUSSIA PREVENTS COMMISSION GOING TO SIBERIA.

It was recently announced that Russia had refused to allow an American relief committee to visit the prisoners of war in Siberia. Prior to this announcement the following statement from Washington, dated February 1st, appeared in the *American papers*:—

For the fourth time the State Department to-day instructed Ambassador Marjory at Petrograd to ask permission of the Russian Government for the little band of missionaries now at Harbin, Manchuria, to proceed into Siberia, with relief supplies for camps where the Russians are holding German and Austrian prisoners of war and civil prisoners.

Ambassador Marjory has submitted three such requests to the Russian Foreign without eliciting a reply.

The missionary commission was dispatched some weeks ago from Tientsin, China, and includes American ambassadors.

By authority of the State Department the American Minister had conferred at Peking with the Russian Minister before the commission departed and it was understood no obstacle would be interposed, but when the commission arrived at Harbin it was just about to proceed into Siberia it was halted by Russian authorities.

An appeal was made to the American State Department, because the United States represents Russian interests in Germany and Austria as well as German and Austrian interests in Russia.

GREEN OLD AGE

Assured by the Occasional Use of
Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.



To reach a green old age and enjoy good health can only be obtained by the care of the system. It is from the little irregularities of the system that the common ailments arise, and nature gives many indications of the approach of these complaints which, if treated at once, may be warded off. Growing old ought not to mean growing weak and feeble. It does not mean weakness or feebleness for those who eat with a good appetite and sound digestion. It is of the utmost importance that old people should retain the power to digest and assimilate food, which is the sole source of physical strength. When age brings feebleness, it is generally because of the failure to assimilate the nutrition contained in food. To those in declining years who find that Nature responds less readily to the demands made upon her, and who need a mild yet searching remedy to keep their system in proper working order, there is nothing like **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.**

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Blotches, and all Female Ailments.

DR MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

For Sale by Watsons, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 40 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. COMSTOCK Co., Ltd., (Sole Proprietors) 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.



Grown on British owned plantations in the British West Indian Island of Montserrat.

Shipped in British vessels.
Montserrat Lime Juice

The finest health beverage. Warranted by a British firm of world-wide renown. Of All Storekeepers.

Agents: Messrs. Watsons & Co., Ltd., Liverpool & London.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES PROPRIETAIRES.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all of hers by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme, France).

110 AGENTS—CALDERBROOK, MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.



A good—Judge of Cocoa will tell you that
VAN HOUTEN'S
is the best **COCOA**
pure digestible delicious & goes farthest.

Get the VAN HOUTEN Flavour at the Soda Fountain.



BY ROYAL WARRANT
TO H.M. THE KING.

Quality.

With Lea & Perrins' sauce, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The **QUALITY** and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

BRITISH PRISONERS' TREATMENT.

EFFORTS TO SECURE AN IMPROVEMENT.

The following is issued by the War Office:

A great deal of anxiety is naturally felt by the friends and relatives of British soldiers who have been taken prisoners, and also by those of civilians who have been detained in Germany.

Negotiations have been and are still proceeding which have for their object the establishment of adequate arrangements, under neutral and responsible auspices, for bettering the condition of British prisoners, and for providing a prompt and efficient service for the delivery to them of parcels other than those which can be and are being satisfactorily sent through the parcel post.

It is hoped that it will be possible to make a full announcement on this subject shortly. In the meantime friends and relatives of prisoners are warned that they should take no steps in this matter beyond falling in with the postal regulations which have been issued by the General Post Office and are based on information supplied by the War Office. In reference to inquiries which are being received, it is notified that the War Office have given no official authorization to any agency to carry out searches for missing officers and men.

AUSTRALIAN PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

Indignation has been aroused in Sydney by the suggestion of the American Ambassador in Berlin that Australian prisoners could secure better treatment than English prisoners by obtaining proof of birthplace. Australians claim that there is no differential unity in the Empire as against the enemy and they desire no distinction between home and Dominion Britons. *The Times* Messrs. Dean and Dawson (Limited) say:—

"May we point out that Germany is already giving preferential treatment to Colonial prisoners? A party of Australian tourists, travelling under our auspices, were in Germany at the outbreak of war, and have been detained there ever since. The conductor, an Englishman, has been interned at Spandau, but the party have been allowed to remain at their hotel, merely reporting to the police every three days. From reports which we receive occasionally, they are not molested at all, but are allowed to move about quite freely."

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

The French Government, having vainly endeavoured to obtain amelioration of the lot of the French prisoners in Germany, has now decided to place the German prisoners in France on exactly the same footing as regards pay, food, and tobacco as that accorded to the French prisoners in Germany, and will maintain this attitude until conditions in Germany alter.

Maximilian Harden, lecturing on German hatred of England before a packed audience in the Berlin High School of Music, said:—"The entire hatred of Germany is directed against England; but just now it is a luxury. England's supremacy in Europe was bought for her by Blücher when he rescued Wellington. England is not a European Power at all, although the Mother Island lies off the European coast. The war we are waging must not be ended until England is forever deprived of the ability to mix herself up in European affairs."

THE SUPER-SUBMARINE.

SEVEN THOUSAND MILE VOYAGES.

Glancing through the story of the "100 days of naval war," which, under the title of "From Heligoland to Keelung Island," has just been added to the *Daily Telegraph* War Books, I have been struck afresh, writes Mr. Archibald Hurd, by the inconsiderable prominence which the submarine has achieved in the world-wide operations. One advantage which such a record—whatever its defects—confers is that it corrects hastily-formed judgments; it brings events into something of the perspective of history. One is enabled to realize the relative importance of incidents; when fresh, they may have seemed of immense importance, but when they are reviewed in association with others they assume their real value.

Now the submarine has filled the eye—but only in the near seas; and that for the simple reason that by our very success in "containing" the enemy's main forces we have provided targets. If we had failed to localise the naval operations—if the German main fleet had got to sea and our fleet had followed it—it is probable that under-water craft would have exercised practically no influence on the course of events.

WARFARE UNDER WATER.

In a more or less circumscribed area, the submarine is unquestionably a formidable vessel. There was a tendency when the war opened to regard it either as a toy or as the arbiter of sea power. It is shown to be neither, but a valuable auxiliary. It figures as an auxiliary in the history of the war as set forth in "From Heligoland to Keelung Island," and it is revealed that it has not so far achieved anything that can influence the issue of the war. The evidence is incontrovertible. It has done us individuals sad injury, owing to the heavy loss of life in the ships sunk, but it has robbed us of not a single modern ship of the armoured class; we are poorer by only one fully-effective small cruiser—the *Pathfinder*.

That this is a poor record I have been reminded by the specifications which came across a day or two ago. These specifications refer to the Fiat type of submarine, built at Spiez. The details are not confidential, but were issued to Germans as well as British; indeed, in England and the United States, and probably in Germany, vessels of this type are being built.

The Fiat submarine resembles in its general details other submarines—being a torpedo-boat, which can be submerged, and can travel under the water. So the particulars are of interest, and, inferentially, dispose of doubts as to the powers of these craft.

The largest submarine of which particulars are given by the Fiat Sea Giorgio Company is of an enormous displacement of 747 metric tons, and a submerged displacement of 930 metric tons, with a length of 215ft., a beam of 20ft., and a maximum draught of 13ft. In other words, these submarines are nearly as long as the "E" class of British destroyers—built in 1905-5—but displace, when running on the surface, 200 tons more water. This comparison will convey some conception of the size of the later types of submarines—super-submarines, if you will—of which, I am afraid, the Germans possess as many as we do. It is craft of this description which are able to cruise in the Channel and remain in activity for long periods on end.

A SPEED OF 20 KNOTS.

As to their propulsion, on the surface the Fiat use "heavy oil reversible combustion motors"—which are very efficient—and when submerged rely on electric motors. It is claimed that when running awash they can attain a speed of no less than twenty knots, ten knots under water being the maximum. Both these figures correspond with the information as to the newest German submarines; in other words, a modern submarine is faster than a pre-Dreadnought battleship.

What is the radius of action? At eight and a half knots it is stated that these vessels can travel 7,000 miles with their oil tanks; and it is added that "the radius can be increased." Even submerged they can go for a distance of ninety miles—that is, from Dover to Sheerness and back again. Think what that means!

In theory such a vessel could either travel from Liverpool to New York and back; or she could "motor" down to the Falkland Islands, without putting in at any port. Whether such a feat is possible in practice may be doubted; but the claim put forward by the builders suggests the immense powers of such craft. They have on paper, at a moderate speed, a radius of action which is hardly inferior to that of the largest battle-cruisers, with a displacement of 27,000 tons, but do not, of course, compare with them in speed.

ROOM FOR TWELVE TORPEDOES.

The offensive powers of the super-submarines are great. They have two tubes forward and two tubes aft which are always loaded with 21in. torpedoes ready to be discharged instantly. The weapons, if made at Fiume, have an extreme radius of action of about 10,000 yards—say, nearly six miles. In addition to the four carried in the tubes there are eight spare ones to take their places. This constitutes an extremely formidable armament for vessels so small, so invisible, and so mobile. Their mobility, indeed, is very remarkable. They can dive to a depth of 200ft., so admirable is their construction; there are nine water-tight compartments. A submarine with a "need of twenty knots on the surface, with two very useful periscopes and twelve torpedoes, is a vessel of war which cannot be regarded as by any means negligible. It is certainly not a toy, but a fairly habitable man-of-war. Its crew numbers twenty-four officers and men. So long as they have food—and large quantities of food are very easily carried—they can exist

quite comfortably for many days until the days run into weeks. They can hide under the water by day and rise to the surface by night and conduct a kind of guerrilla warfare.

Every thought has been taken for the comfort and war-fitness of officers and men. Their ship is fitted with telephonic buoys with submarine signalling apparatus—the hull acting as the sounding drum, with microphones attached—with wireless telegraphy—the radius of usefulness for originating messages being limited, but that for receiving messages great—and with life-saving appliances.

PLENTY OF TINKED AIR.

If the crew cannot obtain fresh air by coming to the surface—and the submarine signalling apparatus will pick up the sound of any ship's screws moving near at hand and give warning of danger—they can draw on the great volume of compressed air which is kept available in case of an emergency.

It is apparent from these particulars that the super-submarine is a very wonderful vessel, and yet they have exercised little military influence. This is really the most noteworthy reflection which occurs as one turns over the pages of the record of the war and recalls one's emotions as this or that incident was reported. The claims for the super-submarine of which I have written were put forward at the end of 1910—over four years ago.

Four years have passed—four years of progress—and still the battleship remains supreme. That this is so, the mere fact that the Germans will not come out in the North Sea proves. In super-submarines they are at least as strong as we are; but, because we have a considerable margin in heavy surface ships, they hesitate to issue forth. Equality in super-submarines has not conferred on their equality of naval strength. We may well be thankful that we have a greater number of Dreadnoughts.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

LARGE STEAMSHIPS PASS THROUGH.

The new Northern Pacific Steamship *Great Northern* and the American line steamer *Kronland*, the two largest passenger boats yet to use the Panama Canal, passed through the waterway on February 2nd, both of them making fast time. The ships used the new channel which had been dredged through the slide at Cucaracha.

A TERRIBLE HANDICAP

AND HOW TO REMOVE IT.

Good fortune in life, in the vast majority of cases, must be a matter of good health. Without it the drawbacks in carrying out a career will be a burden so near breaking point as to be a constant anxiety. And for your own credit's sake you want to do justice to yourself.

Now, disorders of the organs of digestion, stomach, liver and bowels, are responsible for more of the complaints which handicap humanity than any other. True, many of them are minor in character and are easily remedied if prompt steps are taken to remove them. Neglect them and they settle down obstinately to thwart you at every point from doing your best; and frequently they completely prostrate you. Plainly you need a stand-by you can rely on to keep you fit and well. Let us convince you how serviceable Mother Seigel's Syrup is.

Since it was introduced forty years ago, this famous herbal remedy has extended its frontiers wider, much wider, than the British Empire. Its beneficial work in righting troubles of the stomach, liver, and bowels is known and appreciated in each of the five continents, and in vessels on every one of the Seven Seas. A great variety of tongues utter its praises; but the meaning of the languages is the same. Let a voice from South Africa speak.

Mr. Jas. Booth, of Market Square, Burgersdorp, Cape Province, wrote on February 4th, 1914:—"Soon after landing in South Africa about three years ago, I began to suffer most severe pains in the region of the heart, which brought on frequent attacks of palpitation; after meals I was very seldom free from headaches and an uncomfortable fullness in the chest. I was invariably in a state of lassitude, and became so exhausted and worried I was unfit for anything. Eventually I lost all inclination for food. Agonising shooting pains afflicted me at night, especially between the shoulder blades, and deprived me of sleep.

"This went on for several months, during which, try as I would, I could find no relief, until at last I was advised to use Mother Seigel's Syrup. The effects of a few doses so relieved my sufferings and restored my appetite to such activity that I knew I had at last found the right remedy. My progress was of so speedy a nature that five bottles had the effect of re-invigorating my whole system; and imparting the most desirable of all blessings—good health."

Similarly striking testimony could be furnished from thousands of one-time sufferers in the Old World and the New. Mother Seigel's Syrup has indeed the world for its public.

The secret of its success is easy to state. It goes to work in Nature's own way and by its tonic action on the stomach, liver and bowels, you get relief for your food and power to digest it. When the body is properly nourished limps is banished, and the nerves are set at "Steady." Don't be misled into accepting the substitutes for Mother Seigel's Syrup which are sometimes offered. The worth of forty years' reputation cannot be built up in the day or so these shoddy imitations only last.

YOU NEVER TIRE OF



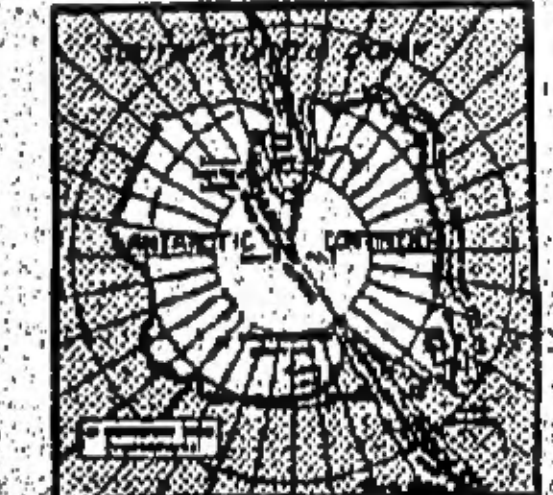
CUTICURA SOAP

Because of its refreshing fragrance, absolute purity and delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura Ointment.

Samples Free by Post.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each with 50c. book free from nearest depot: Newbury, 27, Charterhouse St., London, E.C. 3. Town & Co., Sydney; H.B.W., Leamington, Ltd., Cape Town; Muller, Marles & Co., Calcutta and Bombay; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A.

Sir Ernest Shackleton's Route
1,700 miles
across the South Pole from sea to sea.



Writing to the agent enclosed with the map of the stores for the forthcoming Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, Sir Ernest Shackleton uses these words:

"The question of the concentrated beef supply is most important—it must be Bovril."

Men who trust their lives to their food take no risks, and Sir Ernest Shackleton, planning this expedition with as little as possible, with as little as possible.

Consumption.

The use of cod liver oil in early and advanced stages of consumption meets with the universal approval of doctors who—on account of its absolute purity, its power of reducing the number of tubercular bacilli, and its value as a healing, soothing strength-maker—invariably insist on genuine

SCOTT'S Emulsion

Sold by all Chemists.

EATINGS POWDER



IT SOMETIMES HAPPENS
Mother! Mother! Mother!
Sprinkle Eatings over me
For I've been up a street for
And caught a dandy flea.

KILLS BUGS

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
HONGKONG VIA USUAL PORTS	SARDINIA	Noon	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	NUBIA	About 12th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	NORIE	About 18th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
HONGKONG VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, AND MARSEILLES	NAMUR	10 A.M.	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. A. Collyer	31st Mar.	

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 6th Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 7th Mar. 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU AND LOILO	"CHINCHUA"	On 8th Mar. 4 P.M.
NINGBO	"SHEKOU"	On 10th Mar. 10 A.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 14th Mar. Noon
MANILA, CEBU AND LOILO	"TAMING"	On 16th Mar. 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER	"TAMING"	Twice Weekly.
MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS	"CHINCHUA"	"TAMING"
and "TEAN"	Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."	
SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS	"ANHUI"	and "CHENAN"
and the S.S. "KANCHOW"	"LIANGCHOW"	"LUGROW"
and "YINGCHOW"	having excellent accommodations, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon, making a most comfortable service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.	
These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.		
For Freight or Passage apply to—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,	
Hongkong, 6th March, 1915.	Telephone 36.	AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 9th Mar. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 12th Mar. at 1 P.M.
"HAIHAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 16th Mar. at 1 P.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. E. Stewart	SUNDAY, 7th Mar. at 10 A.M.
		WEDNESDAY, 10th Mar. at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS		On 19th Mar. 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

AGENTS

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA" 5,257 tons, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 16th March.

S.S. "SARGOLA" 5,194 tons, Captain Milne, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, VLADIVOSTOK, KOBE and MOJI on 30th March.

WESTWARD

S.S. "ORISSA" 5,436 tons, Captain Langlands, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 12th March.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 5th March, 1915.

AGENTS

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 23rd March.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 13th April.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 27th April.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 11th May.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.

Manila " " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60. ...	" " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	" " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA GUEZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU	18,000—15 knots	Wednesday, 10th March.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,

King's Building.

Telephone 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
SHANGHAI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIEN	On 10th March, at 5 P.M.
	HOMeward	
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	CHILI	On 5th March, at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSFERRING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA. Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail. Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here. For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

For VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	TUESDAY, 9th Mar. at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Perols.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	SUNDAY, 7th Mar. at 4 P.M.

FOR FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	THURSDAY, 11th Mar. at 2 P.M.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 7th Mar. at 10 A.M.
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokunaga	SUNDAY, 14th Mar. at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"ROSHU MARU"	K. Hattori	WEDNESDAY, 17th Mar. at 8 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soan Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER.

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer from YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON (1 day later)
P.M.						
Mar. 15	SARDINIA	Mar. 8	Mar. 12	MEDINA	Apr. 10	Apr. 16
	NUBIA	Mar. 22	Mar. 26	MUNJAULA	Apr. 24	Apr. 30
Apr. 12	ORIENTAL	Apr. 6	Apr. 10	MAIWA	May 8	May 14
	MALTA	Apr. 19	Apr. 23	MORQA	May 23	May 29
Apr. 26	SARDINIA	May 3	May 7	MAJOJA	June 5	June 11
May 10	NUBIA	May 17	May 21	MOULTAN	June 19	June 25
	ORIENTAL	June 1	June 5	MOLDAVIA	July 4	July 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday. Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

F.A.R.E.S.

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	£65	£29	£44	£69	£128
MARSEILLES	£51	£25	£42	£56	£105

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave STORM	Leave MARSEILLES	Leave LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NAMUR	Mar. 15	Mar. 26	Mar. 31	Apr. 6	May 4	May 13
NORIE	Apr. 12	Apr. 23	Apr. 28	May 5	June 2	June 11
NELLORE	Apr. 26	May 7	May 12	May 19	June 17	June 26
NOVARA	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 2	July 2	July 11

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO before coming to LONDON.

1st Saloon £50 Single, £95 Return. 2nd Saloon £25 Single, £50 Return. FARES TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon £45 Single, £90 Return. 2nd Saloon £25 Single, £50 Return. All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10% For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES AND LONDON	MISHIMA MARU	16,000	TUESDAY, 11th March, at Noon.
COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, PENANG, PORT SAID	SUWA MARU	14,000	THURSDAY, 20th March, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI	AKIMARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 23rd March, at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 6th April, at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 16th April, at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 16th March, at 4 P.M.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BANGKOK

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO	KANAGAWA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 9th March.
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MOJI and KOBE	IYO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 9th March.
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SHANGHAI and KOBE	SANUKI MARU	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 10th March.
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NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	9,600	MONDAY, 15th March, at 10 A.M.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th March, at 10 A.M.
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\$ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Thurs., 11th Mar.
SUWA	14,000	Thurs., 25th Mar.
ATSUTA	16,000	Thurs., 8th Apr.
YASAKI	25,000	Thurs., 22nd Apr.
MYAKAKI	18,000	Thurs., 6th May.
KITANO	16,000	Thurs., 20th May.
FUSHIMI	25,000	Thurs., 3rd June.

FOR AMERICA.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Tues., 6th Apr.
AKI	12,500	Thurs., 20th Apr.
SADO	12,500	Thurs., 4th May.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 292 and 1241

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